

## THE EVENING STAR.

WASHINGTON.  
TUESDAY, January 7, 1902.  
CROSBY S. NOYES, Editor.

THE EVENING STAR has a regular and permanent family circulation much more than the combined circulation of the other Washington dailies. As a News and Advertising Medium it has no competitor.

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## No Delay in Canal Legislation.

Before the Panama proposal should be permitted to impede in the slightest degree the course of canal legislation its terms should be made explicit in other respects than the matter of price.

The canal commission's report is far from saying that if the price were made acceptable it would favor the Panama route. It compared in detail the merits and demerits of the two projects before deciding in favor of Nicaragua, and finally refused to consider seriously the Panama proposal on account of the prohibitive price that was asked. The only inference to be derived from the report is that if the price asked by the Panama company had been reasonable serious consideration would have been given to the chances of removing the other objections to the Panama proposal, and the vote would probably not have been unanimous for Nicaragua. The decision in favor of Nicaragua was expressly made in consideration of "all the facts developed by the investigations made by the commission," as well as in view of "the terms offered by the new Panama Canal company."

The report indicates that on account of the engineering difficulties of the Bohio dam and the Culabra cut a longer time would probably be taken to complete the canal under the Panama than under the Nicaraguan proposal. It also points out that while the cost of maintenance of the Panama canal will be less, from one to two days longer than by way of Nicaragua will be required by ships using the Panama route to pass from North American or European ports to other North American or Asiatic ports. These are by far the most important lines of travel, and especially to the United States, since they include what may be called the domestic communications of the United States for commercial and military purposes between our Atlantic and gulf ports and the ports of our Pacific coast and of our appurtenant territory in the Pacific ocean.

The report also indicates the doubts to be quieted in respect to the ability of the Panama company to build the canal, in view of the prohibition against its sale to any foreign power. It is also made clear that we cannot afford to hold the railroad or the canal (which at a future date become the property of Colombia) under the terms of the concessions from Colombia to the canal company. We must have genuine and permanent control of the canal strip.

The price of the Panama property is now so reduced that the cost of building the Panama canal will be estimated to be slightly less than that of the Nicaraguan. An equally satisfactory showing must be immediately made in respect to title, ability to convey, and the purposes of Colombia, both as to the confirmation of the sale by the canal company and as to enlarged concessions to the United States and the price thereof. Colombia must be satisfied with Nicaragua and Costa Rica in the degree of control over the canal strip to be granted to the United States.

If the labor of getting into satisfactory shape the matter of Panama title and Colombia's concessions is as difficult and vexatious and protracted as the process of pinning down the Panama company to a reasonable price, as set forth in the canal commission's correspondence, we may postpone until the next generation all idea of an isthmian canal.

The Panama offer cannot be considered wholly on its merits, for it is inseparably associated in the public mind with the influence which are working to defeat the entire canal enterprise. If it is not to be used for the purposes of delay and deadlock with resulting inaction, its advocates should promptly demonstrate good faith by refraining from suggestions of postponement and further investigation and by bringing Colombia squarely and immediately to the mark with a definite statement of its policy and purposes.

The Hepburn bill should be passed by the House without delay. This action will cause the Panama company "to step lively" and Colombia to declare itself at once. Then if Colombia outbids Nicaragua and Costa Rica, the Senate can, if it will, substitute Panama for Nicaragua in the bill, and conference will give us one or the other of the routes. There are some, it is to be remembered, who would have the United States lose both canals, like the ass in the fable between the two bunches of hay.

The dividends earned by some capitalists are so enormous that it is almost time for others of them to follow Mr. Carnegie's example and begin to worry about what to do with the money.

Mr. Bryan notes the political eminence of Iowa and hopes the wave will continue to roll westward until it reaches Nebraska.

## Considerate Discrimination Needed.

In tariff legislation for the Philippines there are four essential ends to be attained. First, a tariff on imports into the Philippines, so framed as to protect the industries of the islands and to raise the necessary revenues and carefully adapted to the archipelago's practical conditions and needs. This tariff is to be substituted for the Dingley schedules which possibly even now apply to such importations into the Philippines. Second, a tariff upon importations into the United States from the Philippines which will give to the products of the archipelago all of the concessions in a reduction of duties which can safely and wisely be granted. Third, the payment into the insular treasury for the benefit of the archipelago of all the duties collected, whether on importations from the Philippines into the United States or upon importations into the Philippines from all the other countries. Fourth, in view of the fact that the Dingley schedule is a protectionist and oppressive duties to importations into the Philippines, and that free trade, injurious to American interests, undoubtedly prevails in respect to importations into the United States from the islands, it is absolutely essential that this temporary tariff measure be immediately enacted in order to remedy conspicuous evils at the earliest possible moment.

There is some controversy over the question whether the full rate of Dingley duties should be collected on importations into the Philippines or only 50 per cent of those rates as recommended by the Philippine commission. Undoubtedly certain concessions from the Dingley rates would promote commerce between the Philippines and the United States and be beneficial to Filipino interests, but if, with considerations affecting home industries in view, Congress should determine to collect for the present the full Dingley rates the archipelago would have no very serious ground of complaint. Matters would, in this event, be replaced in practically the same condition in which they stood before the recent decision of the

Supreme Court, except that duties collected on this side of the water on importations from the Philippines would no longer go into the insular but the insular treasury. An additional source of revenue for the development of the islands would be thus provided. The duties collected in the United States would fall in the same category as the export duties now collected in the Philippines on products shipped from insular ports. If the aggregate of revenues from duties on imports into the Philippines and on exports from the Philippines and on importations into the United States from the Philippines exceeds the requirements of the archipelago and the United States does not wish for any good reason to reduce at this time the duties on Philippine importations into the United States the necessary reduction can be effected either by a decrease of the export duties or of the duties on imports into the Philippines. It is purely a question of the wisest and least oppressive adjustment of the burden of raising the necessary insular revenue.

The Supreme Court decision did not declare a right on the part of the Philippines to free trade with the United States and there is not the slightest basis for Filipino reproaches if free trade is partly or wholly denied. The Supreme Court decided that the Dingley tariff was not necessarily and arbitrarily applied to the Philippines as an integral part of the United States; that flexibility and non-uniformity in this respect were permitted; and it was assumed that this option of flexibility in legislation would be so utilized by Congress as to promote the welfare of both the Philippines and the people of the United States.

This common welfare is the test of the wisdom of the tariff legislation. What will best promote the interests of the republic and of its appurtenant territory? There is no revival of the principle of the old light over Porto Rico. The Star favored free trade with Porto Rico as something it offered promised the Porto Ricans at the time of annexation, deserved by them for their hearty acceptance of American control, and highly beneficial to their material interests without detriment to the welfare of the United States. In respect to Porto Rico the wise exercise of the right to discriminate in respect to it in the matter of the tariff involved a waiver of this right.

But in respect to the Philippines the conditions are entirely different. Free trade between Porto Rico and the United States is, on the whole, beneficial to both parties. Free trade between the Philippines and the United States, with the Dingley tariff applied as a necessary result upon importations into the Philippines, would be disastrous to the Philippines and injurious to home interests. In some respects the Porto Ricans have found that the Dingley tariff is not precisely framed to promote in the highest degree their local interests and having secured the boon of uniformity in duties with the states they are now seeking to secure relief from so much of that boon as admits free into their ports Brazilian coffee. They wish to be discriminated against to the extent of a duty on this article. Where there is one item in which the Dingley tariff is a misfit in its application to Porto Rican conditions, there are a hundred items in which it is totally inapplicable to conditions in the Philippines. In fact, it would be hard to conceive of a system of duties on imports more oppressive in operation, less productive of revenue and more disastrous in its effect upon the Philippines than the present one. The price of the Philippines is not for uniformity of tariff treatment with the states, but for the most considerate discrimination in framing a system which shall be adjusted to local conditions and needs.

Of the four essentials of wise Philippine tariff legislation above specified the House bill provides three. The existing and satisfactory system of duties upon importations into the Philippines and upon exports from the islands is confirmed. The entire revenue from duties, whether imposed in the Philippines or here, goes into the insular treasury. There has been all reasonable expedition in hastening this temporary measure to final enactment. The House thinks, however, that the full Dingley rates should be collected on Philippine importations into the United States, the amount of these duties being turned over to the Philippine treasury. The Senate may consider it wisest in order to promote trade between the Philippines and the United States to make some reduction in the Dingley rates. The upper house may be convinced that this development of trade outweighs considerations of a possible additional revenue for the islands and of a possible slight detriment to certain industries in the United States.

But whatever decision is reached by Congress upon this subject, no principle will be violated, no American constitutional right will be denied the Philippines. On the contrary the legislation, as a whole, will be framed on the basis of the most thoughtful consideration of the welfare of the people of the archipelago, their vital interests being safeguarded at every point.

Having spent a long time in foreign lands, with his mind on topics quite remote from politics, Senator Dewey will be in just the condition that most invites the efforts of the New York interviewer.

Italy, in considering the distinctions made by this country in locating the responsibility for lynching feels that it has encountered something very much like the old fifteen puzzle.

Mayor Low announces that nobody will be obliged to pay for "protection" in New York. In plain terms this means that people will cease to be robbed with impunity.

Richard Croker would have made a better impression if he had decided to go directly to Wantage, instead of lingering at his political post-mortem.

Whatever the next democratic platform may be, there is a strong likelihood that a great deal of the advertisement for Kansas City will be cut out.

If Congress manages to get through with half the business that is being urged upon it, it will be doing very well.

## Gen. Wheeler on the Negro.

The following is taken from the editorial columns of the Philadelphia Ledger:

"There is no question that the superiority of the white race in the south must be maintained. Any one who has seen the south under the rule of the other color, as it was directly after the war, can understand why the majority be so." "These words are attributed to General Joseph Wheeler in a report of a recent interview. General Wheeler is more of a soldier than a statesman, but he must be very little of the latter to have uttered such a sentiment deliberately. When the south was in the condition he describes, the colored men were responsible and under the influence of unprincipled white men from the north. He might as well say that the orgies of the reign of terror proved that the French people were, and always would be unfit to govern themselves. The assertions would be parallel."

possible for the Nebraska leader to make such headway elsewhere as he made in the south, free silver would have carried at the polls, and the financial stability of this country would have been temporarily destroyed. The Bryanite machine carried everything before it in the south. And yet there were voters at hand sufficient in number to have turned the scale in favor of sound money and the country's prosperity. They were citizens of the United States, and qualified for the suffrage under the Constitution of the United States. But they were not permitted to exercise their constitutional right. They were barred from the polls on the allegation that they were unable to understand the questions at issue, and therefore unworthy of a voice in their settlement.

We have then this extraordinary case to consider. The white supremacy of the south, under machine domination, standing arrayed against the public credit, with the rejected negro vote standing ready, under local and native influence, to save the day for sound finance, and only asking the right to exercise a constitutional privilege. If anything more remarkable than this is to be found in the naked eye history it is not visible to the naked eye.

Back in Pekin. The return of the Chinese court to Pekin, which occurs today, is an event of wide importance to the Chinese people. It signifies a willingness on the part of the rulers of China to accept the conditions stipulated by the powers upon the suspension of hostilities, and it is an ostensible recognition of the duty on the part of China to establish reforms which will prevent a recurrence of the dangers to foreign life and trade in China. At one time the court, it was feared, would not return to Pekin. In the first flush of Chinese resentment at the intrusion of the powers and the violation of the sacred precincts of the inner courts of the imperial city, the determination to remain in the inaccessible mountain capital was announced, in terms which gave rise to fears lest China was resolved to withdraw once more into her shell of conservatism and exclusiveness. But the influence of the foreign representatives at Pekin eventually prevailed to persuade the Chinese officials that their wisest course lay in seeking to restore the conditions at Pekin, and to accept the inevitable injunctions of the powers to preserve a pacific, if not a progressive, attitude toward the rest of the world.

Champ Clark is said to be talking "imperialism" in the remote rural districts of Missouri. Mr. Clark should proceed with caution. Missourians are an unassuming and fair minded people. They are willing to be shown things. But they are also positive in their convictions and are likely to become indignant if they suspect that they have been trifled with; that they have been persuaded to tremble at "imperialism" when in fact there isn't any such thing.

Every now and then some writer calls attention to the fact that the Latin Quarter in Paris is not as merry and picturesque as it is represented in romance. It has been a matter of note that none of its inhabitants ever yet objected to getting rich enough to move away from it.

Mr. Bryan says that no one is at present qualified to name the next democratic candidate for President. For all Mr. Bryan knows, his efforts to keep the populists in the line may be entirely for the benefit of some other man.

The Sultan of Turkey belongs to much the same plane of civilization as the Sultan of Sulu, but is unfortunate in being more conspicuous.

Buffalo is too enterprising a city to relapse into a condition where it will be known merely as the town where the exposition used to be.

Minnesota's action against combinations of capital is calculated to make New Jersey hold up its hands in astonishment.

Chemical experts declare that there is no real excuse for drawing the color line against Potomac water.

Ohio is setting a noble example to South Carolina in conducting a senatorial quarrel without the use of a pitchfork.

English politics has reached a state of complexity which the most persistent poetry cannot hope to unravel.

Suggestions as to how to squander the surplus will be numerous and picturesque.

## SHOOTING STARS.

A Persuader. "Did you make any New Year resolution?" asked Miss Miami Brown. "No," answered Mr. Erastus Pinkley, "but I have persuaded Mistah Colliflower to make one. After I got tipsy with him at the las' parlor social, he was willing to promise dat he'd stop tryin' to pick 'sturbances for ever 'an' ever."

The Value of Time. Perhaps they tax me overmuch. In fact I do not doubt it. But I would rather pay it than Take time to kick about it.

Achievement. "Remember, young man," said the practical friend, "that in order to succeed you must teach people to trust you."

"I have done that," answered the gloomy young man. "I have succeeded in getting into debt beyond my fondest expectations."

A Paradox. "I would rather be right than be President," said the statesman.

"Well," said the friend, "it's a little paradoxical. But I suppose its proper. You say in substance that for the sake of being right you are willing to be left."

Cheery. "Suffering with a cold?" asked the hotel clerk. "Yes."

"It's very unpleasant."

"Oh, I don't mind it as much as usual. I am a stranger in this town. There's no one likely to give me advice about it."

The Member of Congress. Now our minds are full of speeches. Which have blossomed week by week. Once more we are in session.

Once more we have a chance to speak. Once more we have assembled. To give pearls of thought away.

So, pythee, Mr. Speaker, Will you let me have my say?

The mills are making paper By the ton and by the mile, And the presses wait to fill it.

All with print in proper style. For the marvelous display. So, pythee, Mr. Speaker, Will you let me have my say?

Reckless Automobilists. From the New York Tribune. The Tribune has said repeatedly that strong measures of restraint must be used to keep in check reckless handlers of automobiles who are rushing through towns and villages at a speed so great as to endanger life and limb. This need becomes more urgent. The columns of the newspaper continue to show every day that too many of the drivers refuse to take heed.

Frank. From the Indianapolis Post. Manufacturers do not deny that they sell goods cheaper abroad, but they are disposed to ask you what you are going to do about it.

## F. S. WILLIAMS &amp; CO.

## A Sure Cure for Coughs.

Don't let a little cough run on untreated. Many a case of consumption and pneumonia can be traced directly to a neglected cough. When such an efficient remedy as Williams' Prussian Cough Syrup costs so little, there is no excuse for exposing oneself by overlooking a cold, however slight. It cures colds quickly—cures them permanently. Safe and sure—pleasant to take.

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It is the constant aim of this establishment to keep qualities up and prices down. How well we succeed is evidenced by our steadily increasing trade. Remember, we are manufacturers—we save you the "middleman's" profit.

Saks Fur Co.,  
FURS EXCLUSIVELY.  
COR. 15TH AND G STREETS.  
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## If Your Pictures Need Regilding

You can bring them here with the assurance that the work will be executed in an artistic and satisfactory manner. Pictures framed—all paintings restored. Moderate charges.

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No one can compete with our prices. No one can compete with our large stock of Oriental Rugs. No one can compete with our knowledge of Oriental Rugs. We guarantee any Rug that we retail. We take the pleasure of announcing our annual special discount sale during this month.  
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The Barney & Berry All-Clamp Ice Skates we are selling for 50c. are a wonderful value—and we are selling all we can get hold of.

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Ideal Trunks, \$9.50.  
We offer you a trunk for \$9.50 that is without a peer in America. It's the strongest trunk that a man can build. It's a better trunk than the price ever before brought. You must have a more dependable traveling companion. 2 trunks, secure riveting, linen lined—French bolt lock.  
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Second floor.

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Superb examples of the quaint old English, the delicate and artistic French, and the classic Italian in Burnished Gold Mirrors, Window Seats, Chairs, etc. Reproductions of Historic Chairs and Tables in carved Italian Walnut.

Works of Art in Teakwood Pedestals and Tabourettes. Pyro-etched Smoking, Coffee and Card Tables; also Tabourettes for the Den and Cozy Corner.

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Fine Gold Mantel and Pier Mirrors, reproductions of antiques, at exceptionally low prices.

We quote Mirrors with three divisions of glass in burnished gold frames; size 23x32 inches.

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